जोड़ता है, क्या इसका पटटा विलेख तथा पम्प्रभिन्यास योजना (ले-आउट प्लान) अनुमोदित है, आदि ।

इन सोसाइटियों के नाम तथा पते और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक सोसाइटी को वर्षवार मंजूर की गई लेवी सीमेंट की मात्रा संलग्न विवरण में दी गई । (देखिये परिशिष्ट [CXLV, अनुबन्ध सं० 73]

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Differences over Minimum Regional Wages

1775. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that State Govenments have serious difference of opinion in the fixation of minimum regional wages and that some State Governments have even decline to implement the idea; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the seps taken by Government to evolve a consensus on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER). (a) and (b) The draf guidelines on Regional Minimum Wages were circulated to the State Governmnts and in the light of comments received, the matter was placed before the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 20th May, 1987. In the light of the conclusions of the conference, the guidelines were finalised and forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 24th July, 1987. The question of regional minimum wages has been discussed in the Conferences of the Labour Ministers' of different regions i.e. Southern, Eastern, Northern and Western regions held during October and December, 1987. In the Southern Labour Ministers Conference held on the 9th October,, 1987, it was concluded that a Committee coprising Labour Secretaries of the State in the region and an officer of the Ministry of Labour should go into th question in respect of 4 employments i.e. Handloom Cashew, Beedi and Manufacture of tiles While the Conference of the Northern and Western regions did not identify any employment for which regional minimum wages can be fixed, Conference of the Eastern Region held on 31st October 1987, felt that consultation at the regional level in respect of minimum wages should be held at frequent intervals.

Under utilization and diversion of drought relief

1776. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times of 11th February, 1988 under the caption 'States under utilised drought aid' to the effect that the funds provided for drought relief had been diverted to other schemes without the consent of the Central Government by the various States;

((b) if so, the number of such States identified so far; and

(c) what action Government have taken against those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The news item which appeared in the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 11th February 1988 is based on the draft supplementary report for the year 1985-86 of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India regarding Central assistance for relief of distress caused by drought and floods relating to years 1983-84 to 1985-86. This report

has pointed out certain irregularities in the utilisation of Central assistance for drought and flood relief by different States. This report has been placed before the Parliament.

(c) Cases of mis-application of funds will be dealt with the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the established procedure.

Implementation of land reforms

1777. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land reforms introduced by Government some time back had not helped the landless population in a big way and did not yield the desired result;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for not fully implementing the land reforms measures throughout the country; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take for effective implementation of land reforms measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) to (c) The principle measures of land reforms adopted since Independence in furtherance of the objectives of the land reforms policy have been:

(i) Abolition of intermediary tenures;

(ii) Tenancy reforms;

(iii) Imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings and redistribution of surplus land to the landless poor;

(iv) Consolidation of fragmented agricultural holdings; and

(v) Updating and maintenance of land records.

In pursuance of these objectives, legislative measures have been enacted almost all over the country since the early 1950s. One of the first major steps taken after attainment of Independence has been the abolition of intermediaries as a result of which approximately 20 million cultivators being brought in direct contcact with the State and 6 million hectares has been made available for settlement with eligible persons. Tenancy laws have been enacted in most States to provide security of tenure, regulation of rent and in some States for conferment of ownership and other rights on tenants and share-croppers. An estimated 7.7 million tenants have acquired owership of about 5.6 million hectares of land as a result of these measures taken in this direction. After imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings, a total of 73.38 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus of which 44.32 lakh acres have been distributed to 41.01 lakh beneficiaries majority of whom are generally the landless poor belonging to the weaker sections.

Various States have enacted legislation for consolidation of holdings either on compulsory or on voluntary basis. An area of 1391.67 lakh acres is reported to have been consolidated so far.

Land records are updated in most States by conducting periodic survey and settlement for which arrangements differ from State to State according to the land record system prevalent there, except in some States/UTs which are yet to establish such a system.

While the above measures have definitely helped the landless population and other segments of poor cultivators, there are still a large number of rural landless persons for whom sufficient land is not available for distribution. Informal and concealed tenancies are also known to operate in many parts of the country.

Land being a State subject, enactment of land reform laws and their implementation is the responsibility of State Governments. Among the reasons generally attributed to the slow progress of land reforms, the more prominent are: inadequate im-